

DOCUMENT 5685

Prosecution Document

5685

Class B and C Offenses

NETHERLANDS INDIES

SUMATRA

Synopsis

Netherlands Division I.P.S.

December 1946.

Lt.Col. J.S. Sinninghe Damste
R.I.A.,
Assistant Prosecutor.

Synopsis

I. PRISONERS OF WAR.

1. Murder.

Several murders of P.O.W. occurred after their surrender. Most of the executions were carried out in a very cruel way.

a. At Banka Island, East of Sumatra, on 15 February 1942, a group of shipwrecked Australian servicemen was murdered by machine gunning after they had been driven into the sea; without any trial, even without any comprehensible reason. As appears from the report of the interrogation of E. A. LLOYD, R.N., Prosecution Document 5617.

The Prosecution enters this document 5617 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

b. At Kotaradja, North Sumatra, on 18 March 1942, a few days after their surrender, about 50 Dutch P.O.W. (European and Ambonese) were pushed into sloops, towed to the open sea and shot. As appears from the affidavit of Sgt. M. LATUPERISSA, R.N.I.A., Prosecution document 5619.

The Prosecution enters this document 5619 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

c. Major LEENHEER has already testified regarding the murder of 22 Dutch P.O.W. at Tiga Roenggo, North East Sumatra, on 15 March 1942.

2. Camps.

The conditions in the various P.O.W. camps in Sumatra have already been described by the witness Major RINGER, who has given evidence from his personal knowledge and from the results of his official investigation regarding the other camps.

Additional evidence is presented now concerning two other camps.

a. The British Wing Commander P.S. DAVIS, in his sworn report, gives a summary of conditions of the P.O.W. camps at Pakan Baru.

/ Central

Central Sumatra, where initially 2,000 Dutch and British P.O.W. were confined; Prosecution document 5604. Filthy surroundings and bad accommodation; heavy labor, started immediately after an extremely exhausting voyage and overland trip, with only very little and poor food provided. The labor consisted in the construction of a railroad and was conducted by a group of Japanese soldiers straight from the Burma railway P.O.W. gangs; which resulted in the same slave driving conditions and brutality as already shown to this Court by the testimonies of the late Colonel WILD and Lt.Colonel COATES.

A dysentery outbreak was unavoidable because the P.O.W. on their way had been lodged in the overcrowded gaol at Padang, under dangerous sanitary conditions together with native coolies who almost all suffered from dysentery. Practically no medicines were supplied, and no dressings, although after the Japanese surrender large stocks were available. Consequently, dysentery and malaria along with the results of malnutrition - beri-beri, pellagra, other avitaminoses, tropical ulcers - made the number of sick rise to almost 40%. The less sick people were forced to do garden work because the camps had to grow their own vegetables.

Some 170 shipwrecked P.O.W. arrived in bad condition but were not given the necessary treatment and care, so that many of them died. The death rate rose to 80 and even more per month, due to lack of food and heavy work, but still the forced labour was increased. The Japanese Commandant showed no interest; several instances of brutality and cruelty in the treatment, even causing death, are given.

The Prosecution enters this document 5604 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

b. In the Kota Tjane area, North Sumatra, in October 1944 the P.O.W. were forced to march day and night over a distance of 90 miles in 68 hours. Each man who fell behind was beaten until he kept up with the main party. As appears from the affidavit of Pte. W. HAGEDOORN, R.N.I.A.; Prosecution document 5601.

The Prosecution enters this document 5601 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

3. Executions.

In May 1943 the Dutch P.O.W. at Lawe Segalonga-camp, Kota Thane, were forced to enlist in the Japanese Army. Four of these P.O.W. who had refused were executed, as is vividly depicted by the eye-witness K.B. KRIJGSMAN, R.N.I., in his affidavit, Prosecution Document 5623.

The Prosecution enters this document 5623 as an exhibit.

II. CIVILIANS.

A. Internees.

The Prosecution refers to the testimony of Major LEENHEER who has given information from his personal experience and from the results of the official investigation carried out by him regarding the 70 odd civilian internment camps. Additional evidence is presented by the following.

1. Murder.

About the same time as the Japanese murdered a group of Australian servicemen at the beach of Banka Island, as stated before, they murdered by machine gunning and bayonetting a group of about 20 Australian nurses who were taken prisoner. Sister BULLWINKLE has given testimony regarding this murder.

They also murdered at the same place and time two captured civilians: Mr. GORDON BOWDEN, the official Representative of the Commonwealth of Australia in Malaya, and his political secretary. This appears from the affidavit by the Australian A. K. WOOTTON: Prosecution document 5645.

The Prosecution enters this document 5645 as an exhibit.

Major LEENHEER has already given evidence about the murder of three British civilians at Pematang Siantar, in March 1942.

2. Conditions.

As already described by Major LEENHEER in almost all camps conditions were utterly miserable.

/
In

In the women camp at Brastagi, North Sumatra, food conditions were terrible: in November 1944 the daily ration consisted of 140 grams of rice for adults and only 80 grams for children- (450 grams = 1 American lbs.) - ; in addition 20 grams of vegetables. These circumstances made hundreds of desperate women break out in order to find additional food in spite of the severe punishments to be feared. The Kempeitai investigated the matter and the two women camp commandants were severely ill-treated, including the threat of execution, as stated by one of them, Mrs. M. PRINS-nee ROMBORN, in her affidavit; Prosecution document 5646.

The Prosecution enters this document 5646 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

3. Non-interned.

1. Romusha.

Not only Javanese were forced to hard labor and sent to other parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, but also aborigines of Sumatra had to suffer this enslavement, as appears from the affidavit of AMIR BIN SARODIN, who was detailed to work at Singapore under the usual hopeless conditions; Prosecution document 5716.

The Prosecution enters this document 5716 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

It is brought to the Court's attention that several of the Romusha, whose affidavits have been dealt with when the area Java was presented, were also ill-treated when working on islands belonging to the Sumatra area.

2. Kempeitai.

The methods of the Sumatra-Kempeitai did not substantially differ from those applied by the Java Kempeitai, from whom they received assistance. Major KATSUMURA, in his report already introduced, exhibit _____ (Javint 3106/s, sub II) gives evidence about the "J1"-operation, in Sumatra, 1943. The / suspects

suspects were not sent up to Court Martial but a speedy way of dealing with them was adopted, in fact the same system was applied as with the "Ko"-operation in Java. When the crime was clearly proved - in the opinion of the torturing investigators - and the death sentence was considered suitable, the criminals were executed, on the decision of the Army. These executions were carried out fortnightly by every detachment of every section, in secrecy. The executions were at once reported to Kempei Headquarters, who at once reported to the Army. Prosecution document 5756, already introduced as exhibit_____.

Personal experiences show the same pattern as in Java:

a. At Medan, North West Sumatra, the methods of torture applied were: watertest and severe beatings. The treatment of the victims was extremely bad and drove them to suicide. As appears from the affidavit of L. G. IMBIS: Prosecution document 5625.

The Prosecution enters this document 5625 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

b. At Shibolga, North West Sumatra: beatings and manhandling, torture, infliction of injuries, watertest, exposure of naked victims to the local population; bad treatment of the prisoners. As appears from the affidavit of Police inspector A. Suyker: Prosecution document 5635.

The Prosecution enters this document 5635 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

c. At Tandjong Karang, South Sumatra; beatings, burning of moustache, and other ways of torture. Affidavit of J. C. TEERLIJK: Prosecution document 5636. From this as well as from the case of SUYKER appears that the Kempei officers condoned the ill-treatment.

The Prosecution enters this document 5636 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

d. At Palembang, Central South Sumatra, a Chinese doctor was a victim of the Kempei and afterwards forced to cure the victims. Here also: severe beatings, in several ways; watertest, with /

sometimes

sometimes more than 3 gallons of soapy water, incidentally resulting in death; hanging; burning; threat of beheading; playing ball with an Indonesian as the ball. Doctor LO DJIEM SIOE described these tortures in his affidavit: Prosecution document 5632.

The Prosecution enters this document 5632 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

3. Prisons.

In the gaol of Pematang Siantar, North East Sumatra, more than 300 out of the 550 prisoners died in two years time. The causes of death were invariably; dysentery, malnutrition and the consequences thereof. Prisoners who were expected to die soon were put into a special cell; the dying was speeded up by putting the patient outside the cell in the tropical sun. As appears from the affidavit of F. R. KRAIER, Head manager of the Deli Tobacco Company; Prosecution document 5634.

The Prosecution enters this document 5634 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

This completes the synopsis regarding the Japanese conventional war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in the area Sumatra.

Ex 1766
No 1
Evidentiary Document 5685

マコフニ於ケル色々な俘虜收容所ノ状態ハ既ニ証人リンガー少佐ニヨ
リ述べテ居ル。彼ハ彼自身、個人的知識ト他、收容所ニ関シ、彼
職務上ノ調査結果カラソ、証言ニ與テ、今追加ノ証言ガ他、ソ、
收容所ニ関シ提出セリ。

又收容所

リニヤ少佐ハ既ニ比東マコフノタイガロエゴニ於ケル一九四二年
三月十五日ノテ人オラニガ俘虜ノ殺害ニ関シ証言ロシキ。

檢事側ハ之ノ書類五六九号ヲ檢証タメ又、檢卒ヲ證據書類
ト提出ス。

軍醫ノ口供書目ニ於ル如シ檢察官書類五六九号。

ニエマラ外海ニ曳カレテ射殺セリタ蘭印王国軍、M. ラツリ、

五人ノオラニガ人俘虜(ヨーロッパ人トホシ)ガ軍艦帆船ニ押

ビ比東マコフノコタツツヤテ降伏後二三日即チ一九四二年三月十日ニ

檢卒ヲ證據書類ト提出ス。

五六九号ニ於ル如シ檢事側ハ之ノ書類五六九号ヲ檢証タメ又、

理由サキカッタ英國海軍ノE. A. ロイドノ實向、報告檢事側書類

兵隊ハ海ニ追ヒ出サタ後機関銃ヲ殺害サタ、裁判モテ理解シラ

ハマコフ東部、バカ島一九四二年三月十五日ニ難船シタ、オーストラリアノ

ナリガサシタ。

降服後ニ於ケル俘虜ノ殺害ハ數回行ハタ、ソ、其害ハ非常ニ残酷

スマトフ

(一) 俘虜略

1. 殺害

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

Doc 5685

NO2

1890/2/1

○英國航空征 P.S. デグリスの宣誓報告の中ニ中央スナフ、分
バル修養收容所ノ状況大略ヲ述ベテ其處ニハ最初二十四人、オ
人ト英國人修養ガ監禁サレテサ。檢察團書類ニハ四ノ機ノ環
境、悪イ待遇、非常ニ少クドイ食事ニカ供給サズ航海上陸上
旅ニヒドク疲カレ切ツテ直ニ後三重労働加始マツ、労働ハ
鉄ノ建設デビルノ鐵道修養隊カト眞直ニヤツテ来タ日、兵
隊ニ指導サレテサ、ソニテ故イルト陸軍大佐トコトス陸軍中佐ニ
ヨリ此ノ法廷テ証言サレタ様ニ奴隷酷使ノ状態ノ修養ヲ續ク、
赤痢、瘧疾ハ避ケ難イモノデ、ソノ修養ナラバ道中修養場、タンゲ、
太層混ニテ牢獄ニテ限テ衛生状況ナラバ全部赤痢ニカツテ
長民共カト共ニ宿ラセラレタデアル。實際ツモ藥ハ供給サズ日本、
降伏後澤山使ハ在厚品ガアツタモ拘ラズ衣服モツトニテ供給サレカ
ソノ結果赤痢トマラリヤハ栄養失調、脚氣、イタリヤ癩病、ソ他
ミク之症ヤ熱帶潰瘍ト共ニ病人ノ數ヲ四〇パーセント迄ニ増ヤシ
了。比較的病氣、ヒドクイモ、ハ富住事ヲヤラサレタ。何故ナラバ收容
所ハ自今、野菜ヲ作ラズナラナカッタカ。タ。
百五人許リノ難船ニテ修養ガ慘メナ状態ヲ到着シタガ父要テ手名
モ介抱モサレカッタデ、タノ者ガ死タ。死ニ至ルハ食物欠乏ニ依リ、ハ
ヤニカフソレニエモ、ソ。然レテ強制労働ハ尚増サレタ。日、司令官
ハシモ爾レヲ持テカツタ死ニ至ラシメタ程、残忍残酷ト打ガ數回
行ハタ。

N03

DOC 585

検事側ハコノ書類五六〇号ヲ檢証タメ又其、按察ヲ
證據書類トシテ提出スル

Page 31
北スマナフノコトシヤネ地方ニ於テ一九四四年十月ニ俘
虜達ハ六十八時間夜晝ナニ九十二ルヲ行進
セタ。後ニオクタ人々ハ本隊ニ追ヒツク迄、
タ打タタ。

蘭印王國軍兵卒 W. バエムーノ口供書ニアル如ク

檢察團書類五六〇号

検事側ハコノ書類五六〇号ヲ檢証タメ又、按察
ヲ證據書類トシテ提出スル (以下次頁)

N03

DOC 585

検事側ハコノ書類五六〇号ヲ檢証タメ又其拔萃ヲ
証據書類トシ提呈スル

Page 31
北スマトラノコタトシヤネ地方ニ於テ一九四四年十月ニ俘
虜達ハ六十八時間夜晝ナニ九十二ルヲ行進
シタ。後ニオクタ人々ハ本隊ニ追ヒツル迄一人々
々打タタ。

蘭印王國軍兵卒 W. バビエーノ口供書ニアリ如シ

檢察團書類五六〇号

検事側ハコノ書類五六〇号ヲ檢証タメ又其拔萃
ヲ証據書類トシ提呈スル (以下次頁)

doc 5085

3. 死刑執行

一九四二年五月五日のむかひに牧野所とロムとが、牧野所ニ甘んずるに付、
虜連、日本軍機ニ入ルコトヲ強キニシテ、ソコ拒ッタ人ノ死刑ニサス。ソノ
目撃者、蘭印王国軍ト、モ、ソノ人々ニ付、口供書、檢察圖書類五
六三三、サト目ニ三三三三ニ録述ハナシ。

検事側、口供書類五六三三三号ヲ、証拠書類トシテ提出ス。

II 一般市民

A. 被收容者

檢察團、陸軍少佐リー・ヒール、証言ヲ参照スルヤク要請スル。

彼、彼自身、経験ト、彼自ニオコナハタ七十餘、市民拘留所ニシテ、
公務上、調査、結果カニ情報ヲ提供シテ、追加証拠ヲ提出ス。
一、殺害。

前述、如ク、カ島海岸ニ日本人カオーストリア兵、一隊、
シ時ニ捕虜トナシテ、凡ソ十人位、オーストリア、看護婦長、
ノコリ、証言ヲ録ク。

彼、又同時ニ同島、捕虜ニナリ、市民部々ニシテ、
オーストリア共産政府代表者、オーストリア人A. N. ヒールニヨリ、
供書ニヨリ示サシナシ。

1944 供書ニヨリ示サシナシ。檢察團、書類五六四四号。

檢察團、當書類五六四四号ヲ、證據トシテ提出ス。

リー・ヒール / LEENHEER / 少佐、一九四二年三月、
ル三人、英国市民殺害事件ニ関スル證據ヲ既ニ提出致シタス。

No. 4 生活状態

既ニリー・ヒール少佐ニヨリ記述セラルル如ク、
生活状態ハ全ク悲惨ナリトシテ、

doc 5685

勝村、音譯、少佐、既ニ紹介サレタル彼、報告書、書證
(シグメント) (イニシエ) (三。六。三第三節) 中ニ一九四三年スマトラニ於テ
ル「ジ」式處理法ニ關スル證言ヲ述ベテ居リス。空疑者ハ軍法會議
ニ送ラレニテ取リ早イ處理法ガ採用サレタ。即チ爪哇ニ於ケル「
式處理法、時ト同様ノ方法ガ採ラレタデアリス。拷問式訊問官
ノ意見ニ於テ犯罪ガ明ラカトナツタ場合而カモ死刑宣告ガ適當ナ
リト思考サレタ時犯罪人ハ陸軍ノ決定ニヨツテ死刑ニ處セラレタデアリ
ス。此ノ如キ死刑ハ全地區ノ全分遣隊ニヨリニ週間置キニ極秘裡ニ執
行サレタ。死刑終了後ハ直ニ憲兵司令部ニ報告サレ、司令部ハ直
チ陸軍ニ報告シタデアリス。之ハ檢察團書類五七五六號ニシテ既
ニ書證トシテ紹介サレタオリマス。個人的經驗モ亦爪哇ニ於ケルト同ジ
型ヲ示シテ居リス。

a. スマトラ北東部ニアルメタンニ於テ行ハレタ拷問方法ハ水責メ及ビ苛
酷ナル殴打デシタ。犠牲者ニ對スル虐待タルヤ極度ニヒドク遂ニ
彼等ヲシテ自殺セシムルニ到ラシメマシタ。以上ハ「シ。G. エムス」ノ供
書、檢察團書類五六三五號ニ依リ明カナル通リデアリス。

檢察團ハ當書類五六三五號ヲ檢證トシ其ノ抜萃ヲ書證トシテ提出
致シマス。

b. スマトラ北西部、シホルガニ於テハ殴打、荒々ニ取扱ヒ、拷問、肉体毀
傷、水責メ、裸体、犠牲者ヲ其ノ土地ノ住民ノ前ニ曝シ物ニスル等、
俘虜虐待ガ行ハレタル事ハ「A. サイケル / S. E. K. E. R.」ノ證言、口供書、檢
察團書類五六三五號ニ明ラカナル通リデアリス。

No. 6

檢察團ハ當書類五六三五號ヲ檢證トシ其ノ抜萃ヲ書證トシテ提出
致シマス。

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シ、スマトラ南部、タンジヨンカラングニ於テ毆打ヤロ髭ヲ焼クコトヤ其他、拷問が行ハレタシタ。丁、C. テールリンク / TEERLINZ / 口供書、檢察團書類五六三六號。サイケル、場合ト同様之ニ依ツテモ、憲兵將校ガ虐待ヲ大目ニ見タモノト思ハレマス。

檢察團ハ當書類五六三六號ヲ檢證トシ其ノ拔萃ヲ書證トシテ提出致シマス。

ル、スマトラ中南部、パレンバンニ於テハ一支部人醫師ハ彼自身先ヅ憲兵ノ犠牲者トナリ、其ノ後幾多犠牲者、治療ヲ強制的ニサセシマシタ。當地ニ於テモ數種ノ方法ニ依ル強烈ナ毆打、水責メ、或ル時ハ三ガロン以上モアル石鹼水ヲ飲マセソノ結果死ニ到ラシメタトモアル更ニ又吊リ下ゲ、火焙リ、首ヲ斬ルト、勿論、インドネシヤ人ヲボールニシテボール投ゲ遊ビ等ヲシタデアリマス。醫師ロー、ヂェン、ジョーハ之等、拷問ヲソノ口供書、檢察團書類五六三三號中ニ陳述シテ居リマス。

檢察團ハ當書類五六三三號ヲ檢證トシ其ノ拔萃ヲ書證トシテ提出致シマス。

三、牢獄

スマトラ北東部、ペマタン・シアンタル、牢獄ニ於テハ二年間ニ五五〇人、俘虜中三〇人以上ノ死亡者が出マシタ。死亡ノ原因ハ種々アリ即チ赤痢、栄養不良及ビ瘧疾、結果起ル病氣等デアリマシタ。死期、差シ迫ツタ病人ハ特別ノ檻房ニ入レ、更ニソノ檻房カラ出シテ熱帯下、太陽ニ曝シ以テ死期ヲ早カラシメタデアリマス。以上ハデリー煙草會社總支配人F. R. クレーマーノ口供書、檢察團書類五六三四號ニ依リ明ラカナル通りデアリマス。

No. 7

No. 8

Doc 5885

檢察團ハ當書類五六三四號ヲ檢證トシ其ノ拔萃ヲ書證トシテ提出致
シマス。

以上ヲ以テスマトラ地區ニ於テ犯サレタル日本軍ノ常習的戦争犯罪並ニ
ニ反人道的犯罪ニ關スル概略ヲ完了致シマス。